

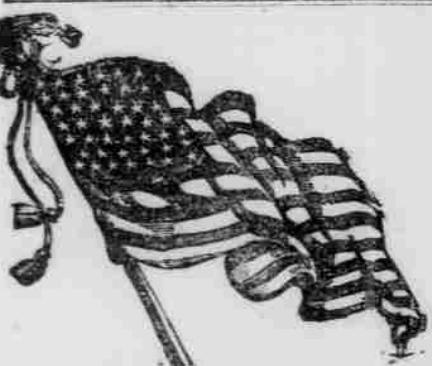
Norwich Bulletin and Courier

121 YEARS OLD

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Norwich, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1917.



The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 1,000 of the 4,000 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people in Windham. It is delivered to over 900 houses in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and six rural free delivery routes.

The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average..... 4,412
1905, average..... 5,920

August 18, 1917..... 9,439

TAKE THE BULLETIN ALONG

Readers of The Bulletin leaving the city for vacation trips can have it follow them daily and thus keep in touch with home affairs.

Order through The Bulletin business office.

HOW MONEY HELPS.

The patriot behind the soldier is as essential to the war as the man behind the gun.

The home force is the force which sustains and inspires the army at the front. Those who have no surplus means can be true and do many little helpful things to promote the cause of humanity, while those who have money should invest in government bonds.

You may be surprised to know that one fifty-dollar Liberty Loan Bond will purchase:

Thirteen 12-pounder shells for destroying submarines.

Four 5-inch shells for the same purpose.

One hundred pounds of smokeless powder.

Eighteen gas masks for a like number of soldiers in the front.

Enough coal to drive a destroyer one hundred twenty miles.

Enough gasoline to drive a submarine destroyer one hundred fifty miles.

A sailor's uniform outfit.

Four months subsistence for a soldier.

An investment in government bonds as the means of conditions which are preparedness against untoward future conditions which are likely to arise.

Everybody should be willing and glad to do something in the interests of permanent peace.

GETTING BACK THE DOLLAR.

The food control law is for the protection of the people from extortion in every direction and is designed to be a direct help to the wage earner.

Since the war began the purchasing power of the dollar has been so reduced that three dollars now buys in quantity and quality what two dollars used to purchase in 1914.

This cause of unrest will be better met by keeping prices reasonable than by advancing wages to meet it.

Strikes are unfavorable to the success of business, and the successful prosecution of the war. In the past three years big wages have not been equal to the tremendous advance made in the price of fuel and the price of bread.

Government control is designed to hold the scales of justice evenly balanced between the producer and the consumer.

Price-fixing finds persistent opposition from the capitalistic side, but present world conditions makes it imperative that there should be one price for all—a price which will afford good wages and good profits.

HUSTLING DAYS.

All the residents along the lines of the great railroads of America are aware these are hustling days.

There are 64,000 freight cars in the service of the government carrying material to the 18 cantonments and 16 guard camps of the country, and the prospect is that 100,000 more cars will be needed in the next three months to assemble the million men who are to be housed and physically developed in these camps for military duty.

Within 30 days from the time the government had placed its first order for cantonment supplies, the roads had delivered 12,000 cars of lumber, bricks, piping, wires, poles, water mains and other material, and the work has been of daily continuance without interruption.

The railroads are responding to the

requirements of the government as never before.

The way in which lumbermen and builders are hustling is shown by this statement: The trees were felled on Saturday, were kiln-dried on Sunday, loaded on cars Monday and delivered at the Louisville grounds on Wednesday, and there was a transformation from forest to government buildings just one week from the day the trees were felled.

No government can excel the dispatch which has marked America's war progress since April.

DISCONTINUANCE OF MOURNING GARS.

The Dry Goods Economist has the courage to recommend as worthy of patriotic and economic consideration the omission of dress as an emblem of deep bereavement!

"We cannot win the war by wearing crepe," it says, "instead of spreading depression, creating discouragement, it is our duty—it should be our privilege—to maintain a high heart, to vitalize the fighting spirit, to do all that lies in our power to keep our country in trim for the further efforts of the further trials that it must face before final victory shall perch on its banners and on those of its allies. And we feel very sure that every one of our heroes who shall fall in the cause of freedom would infinitely prefer that he were honored by the conventional change in garb, but only in the inner sanctuary of the heart and of the memory."

Grief needs no emphasizing symbols, and the custom of wearing black, is a useless expense, a relic of the past, which is a source of distress to thousands.

In many instances rich mourning costumes are more closely allied to vanity than to sorrow.

The shortage of raw materials which enter into the manufacture of clothing, and the promise of a diminishing stock is the ground upon which this novel but necessary patriotic recommendation is made.

NECESSITY IS THE LAW.

The present menacing world conditions have illuminated the scroll of vision and where the people used to see "necessity knows no law," they now see that necessity is the law.

There is no shrinking from duty, on the part of the people for the issue is between autocracy and democracy, and there is no reason why democracy should not win its cause the world over.

Arthur E. Holder, representing labor on the government commission to direct vocational training said in a recent speech:

"We must mobilize sufficient power to break the German line, we must defeat autocracy in Junker ridden Prussia; we must strike the shackles from ourselves. We must make one complete finished job of this task. No half way measure will suffice. The struggle and sacrifice will only be half done if we stop at putting the Hohenzollerns out of power and prevent them from further mischief."

Democracy will not be worth the letters it takes to spell it if we do not at the same time drive the food speculators into oblivion, and remove forever from our midst the bed rock evil of land monopoly. Democracy can defeat Prussian autocracy, if it has sufficient food and weapons and money.

"All these essentials can be readily obtained if democracy first cleans its own house and sets its own energies free."

It is true that the larger protection of the people must come through the alertness and force of the people themselves.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The exemption button doesn't fasten anything. It is a mark.

When we discover we are short what makes us put on a long face.

There is one thing common sense is sure to wreck—a love affair.

The certain thing which will follow the declaration of peace is uncertainty.

The girl who marries a soldier boy not only has a hero, but she is a hero.

The sermon that is dry as chips is first-class material for building a fire.

Smart boys acquire good habits by tearing the bad habits of their fathers.

Every Connecticut soldier walks as if conscious the eyes of the state are on him.

Since the government tells us there are 500 kinds of mosquitoes we must get busy.

Lots of folks are more familiar with bad omens than they be with God's promises.

The Czar will not feel at home in Siberia but the experience will be wholesome.

The fellow who tries to be funny makes great risks, but is seldom aware of his peril.

The people who can get more joy out of a privation than a blessing are not all dead yet.

The Americans who think it were better for Germany to assault us here should tell us why.

Once in a while a square man can be found in a poker joint as well as in a meeting house.

The Dutch regard German currency as scraps of paper. "Gold or no 1918," is their slogan!

No person wants so many new friends that he hasn't time to pay attention to old friends.

We are admonished to "can all we can!" "By heck! How can we do less," says Uncle Silas.

This war must be fought to a finish that future generations may enjoy a freer and better America.

The woman who marries a man who thinks he is a singer needs all the sympathy she can get.

Under free trade old industries are not multiplied or new industries added to the business of the country.

The Man on the Corner says: In war times the bachelor has about as many troubles as a married man!

The best thing about a vacation is the end, when you strike your own mattress and dream sweet dreams.

WHAT TO WRITE TO THEM

"If it was of a literary turn of mind," remarked Culberson, "I'd sit under a willow tree somewhere and write a book that the world is desperately in need of, and at the same time make enough money in the job to put myself in the burdened-with-wealth class."

"What kind of volume do you think the world is pining for?" asked the girl at the adding machine. "Haven't we got the grandest set of six best sellers to draw upon?"

"I'm through with 'em all," replied Culberson. "The book I'd write would be the practical guide to the making of a work that would be purchased by every blooming husband in the world whose wife is away on vacation and called 'What to Write to Absent Wives.'"

"What a man can write about to his wife is the most perplexing problem he faces. It is a problem seldom perfectly solved."

"How odd! Why don't you write the same kind of letter you did before you married her?"

"Can't be done, Miss O'Gillcuddy," explained Culberson. "I thought it tried. Before a man marries he doesn't care how foolish his fiancée thinks he is. In fact, he and she put a premium on that sort of thing. After the wedding chimneys have been forgotten a man wants his wife to believe him a monument of sense."

"A man of 44 summers can't bring himself to sit down and begin his epistle like this, for instance: 'Dear Snookums, how desperately lonely I

have been since you left yesterday afternoon. Loveykins, you must come back at once or I shall be found dead of despondency. Oh, my Cutey, why don't I let you go? Flower, before the moon sets I fear I shall jump off the sun porch and end it all.'"

"Why, that's a classic!" exclaimed the girl at the adding machine. "The wife who would get a letter with those sentiments would feel so happy she'd be likely to go out into the lawn and run around the tree for sheer joy."

"That's not classic—it's imbecile. My letter, I believe, would be more like the following: 'Dear Maud, I am feeling fine. How are you? The cat is sick. Some one stole the ice box off the back porch. Everything is in a window and soaked. Stood on sidewalk and soaked. Can you guess he tried to drive nail-sideboard tipped over. Can you guess he tried to get water in the bathtub. People downstairs threaten to start suit. Three gentlemen visiting on business left lighted cigar stubs on dining room table. Cold and cold. Your bowl can't account for it. Silver all gone. If you didn't take it with you I fear I should have been sent to the penitentiary. Enclosed find check for next two weeks. With love, ...'"

"Oh, aren't you terrible!" sighed the girl at the adding machine. "You never send a letter like that before you were married."

"What wonderful reasoning power some women have!" said Culberson, sitting at his cigar—Chicago News.

HOME-READING COURSE FOR CITIZEN SOLDIERS

(Issued by the War Department and all rights to reprint reserved)

LESSON NO. 7.

YOUR HEALTH.

(Preceding Lessons: 1. Your Post of Honor. 2. Making a Good Soldier. 3. Nine Qualities of a Soldier. 4. Getting Ready for Camp. 5. Duties in Camp. 6. Cleanliness in Camp.)

The living conditions in the army are just what most vigorous men need for their physical well-being. The day brings an ample amount of exercise, fresh air, and good food. Yours will be a very unusual experience.

There are a few simple rules, however, which if followed for a few months stronger, healthier and more buoyant than you have ever been in your life.

It is true, on the other hand, that extreme exertion in marching or fighting may in time be called for. But this will not be until you are thoroughly trained and fit. The periods of strain or exposure will probably be short and are not likely in themselves to do you any real harm. At any rate, you owe it to yourself—and what is more, you owe it to the country—to make yourself "fit" at the earliest possible moment.

Sick men can not do much toward winning this war. In the army they are not only a loss but during their sickness a positive handicap.

There are a few simple, common sense rules to follow, which are briefly summed up in this lesson.

Everything you eat will be carefully inspected by the officers in charge of the duty. You will have plenty of fresh meat, bread, potatoes and other vegetables, and other simple and nourishing food. As a rule, the food should eat nothing not supplied in your company mess. Especially avoid greasy or overripe fruit and the inferior "soft drinks" which will be before you in shops and by peddlers outside the camp limits.

Your chief care in connection with food will be to eat it thoroughly and eat it slowly. Don't drink excessive quantities of water, tea or coffee with your meals. This is rather a common fault among soldiers.

Avoid needless exposure. You may be often called upon in the line of duty to march through mud and rain. If you are actively on the move it will probably do no harm. As soon as you are off duty, however, take proper care of yourself. Give yourself a rub-down and if possible bathe your feet and change your clothing. Use a little extra care to protect your body from getting chilled; it may save you.

STORIES OF THE WAR

From an American in the North Sea.

By the last mail from "a British port" a personal letter was received on this side of the Atlantic at "an American port" from a young man of the Stars and Stripes now doing his bit in the North Sea. The addressee permitted us to publish the following extract and we gladly avail ourselves of the privilege.

The submarines are the chief cause of concern over our present possible shipping craft available is being put on patrol service. Germany's military strength has never been greater than it is now. We have been and have been from the first, our war little as we have felt and realized it.

The defeat of Great Britain and her allies at sea would open the way for an invasion of the United States, which would most probably be made with surprising suddenness and ease.

Our country is still perfectly undefended, and we would be utterly defeated and a huge indemnity expected. We have no power by exerting every energy now to influence powerfully the course of the war and perhaps bring it to a victorious conclusion in a year and a half or two years. The end of the war is not in sight. It may drag on for four or five years longer unless we act quickly and energetically.

All of you at home who would support those of us at the front must keep up and maintain unceasingly a campaign of education and publicity. Teach the people the truth. Fire them with the zeal inspired of a true realization of the facts. The trouble is that the Germans know what to do and do it, while we know what to do and think about it.

Remember the warning of Maximilian Harden: "He who hopes for miracles paralyzes his will." That is literally true and I realized it long before I left the states and came into close contact with the actual situation. For I saw it illustrated all about me, not only in the family but among my friends and neighbors. I could not express it, however, like Harden has succeeded in doing. I saw my poor, dear old father sit and pore over newspaper articles telling of inventions that would paralyze the submarine overland westward.

It was not until I saw the splendid work which my friends had counted, but the fact remains we have no antidote for the submarines. We want ships, guns, men, more and more of them.

Plead, beg, urge, instruct, inspire. Action is imperative. Our country, our liberties, our loved ones are in peril. It is real. While there are no distinct signs of Allied defeat, we are not winning, and we must win!

Where is the red-blooded American, north, east, south or west, whose courage will not be quickened by this message to the folks at home from their defender overseas?—Boston Transcript.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Last spring, when Henry G. Endicott of Dedham, not then appointed food administrator of Massachusetts, played up his beautiful lawn and planted the entire eighteen acres to a great sensation and much potatoes and other vegetables, it was a most favorable and otherwise. The crops are ripening now and Mr. Endicott is selling them directly to the consumer at 10 per cent. less than the market price, and he has announced that the proceeds will go to a fund for the aid of soldiers and sailors of the town. This too is causing comment, but it is all favorable this time.—Springfield Union.

The opening of the market also gives the farmer a chance to have a permanent stand for the sale of his produce, and does away to a large extent with the necessity of his peddling his produce through the residential section or disposing of it to a wholesaler. He can now go to the market and deal with the consumer. The benefit to both parties is evident, for the farmer is assured of a fixed demand for his produce, while the consumer is enabled to buy his goods early in the day before they have lost their freshness by long hours on the wagon.—New Haven Register.

The list of the names of the young men who have been called and examined has disclosed as it has never been disclosed before what a cosmopolitan country this is; what a tremendous melting pot. We have all been accustomed to the use of the term "melting pot" but we have never been given the opportunity before of visualizing it upon such a gigantic scale. In every registration district, no one district has escaped the disclosure, we have found names of every conceivable racial origin save the Oriental.

It will be well for drivers of automobiles from now on, to make note of the fact that the new automobile law requires the commissioner of motor vehicles to suspend the license of drivers who operate such vehicles while intoxicated for one year. The commissioner has no option in the matter. He is required by the law to decree the suspension.—Greenwich News and Courier.

A man in a neighboring town who took a city paper in preference to a country paper because he got more paper for the money was attracted by the advertisement of a fire escape which would be forwarded on receipt of the cash and in a few days received a copy of the New Testament.—New Canaan Advertiser.

Readers of THE BULLETIN

By sending this coupon to the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, 210 Maryland Bldg., Washington, D. C., with a two cent stamp to pay postage a canning and drying manual free of charge. All you have to do is fill out the space and enclose the two cent stamp for postage. These are twelve page manuals, fully illustrated and are sent out in cooperation with this paper as a part of the personal service we at all times aim to give our readers.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

CANNING LESSONS

PRESERVING VEGETABLES

How to Dry Carrots.

Avoid varieties having a large, woody core.

Clean, scrape, or pare and slice into 1-3 inch slices.

Place in cheesecloth square or wire basket and plunge for six minutes into boiling water.

Dip for a moment in cold water.

Remove surface moisture by placing between towels or by exposing to the sun and air for a short time.

Spread thinly on trays or earthenware plates.

Dry in sun, oven, over kitchen stove, or before the electric fan until brittle. Stir from time to time.

How to Dry Cabbage.

Select well-developed heads of cabbage.

Remove all loose outside leaves.

Split the cabbage and remove core. Shred or cut into strips a few inches long.

Place in square of cheesecloth or wire basket.

Plunge into boiling water for three to five minutes.

Dip for a moment in cold water.

Drain and remove surface moisture by placing between towels or by exposing to the sun and air for a short time.

Pequot Manor

NEW LONDON, CONN.

NOW OPEN

SERVICE A LA CARTE

AT ALL HOURS

Afternoon Tea with Dancing, 50c. 4:30 to 6:30

Table D'Hote Dinner 7.00 to 9.00

Music and Dancing until 12 o'clock

Pinto's New York Orchestra

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PLAYING DAY AND NIGHT

Cars stop at grounds Rockwell street.

posting to sun and air for a short time.

Spread thinly on trays or earthenware plates.

Dry in sun, in oven, over kitchen stove, or before the electric fan until leathery.

Stir from time to time.

Views of the Vigilantes

Will the Small Town Fight?

By Reginald Wright Kauffman of the Vigilantes.

One evening, two months before the start of the European war, I sat at dinner at an officers' mess in a great East Prussian fortress. When the coffee was served, talk turned, as it always did in those days, on the possibility of a war between Germany and France. My host, a captain of hussars, told me just how easily his country would crush its neighbor. As a mere layman, I ventured to suggest that perhaps England would interfere.

"Never," said this Prussian captain of hussars, "England is too fond of her merchant-marine."

Then I recalled that France had been a pretty good friend to America when America was in her direst need. It might be just possible that America would eventually take a hand in such a war as was suggested. I was m

by ridicule; my host has visited America and thought that he knew it—he certainly spoke straight American.

"Bah," said this Prussian captain of hussars; "you might get up a bit of enthusiasm for war against Germany, none of your kind, but I am sure the popular opinion of America is seated in your small towns—and the American small town hasn't got the guts to fight."

How is the American small town answering him now?

Storyette of the Day.

A soldier in the English army wrote home: "They put me in barracks; they took away my clothes and in me in khaki; they took away my name and made me 'No. 555'; they took me to church, where I'd never been before, and they made me listen to a parson for 40 minutes. Then the parson said: 'No. 555, art thou weary, art thou languid, and I got seven days in the guard house because I answered that I certainly was.'—Christian Register.

NEW LONDON COUNTY Fair and Races

NORWICH, CONN., SEPTEMBER 3rd, 4th, 5th

\$5,000 IN PURSES AND PREMIUMS

Monday, Sept. 3	Tuesday, Sept. 4	Wednesday, Sept. 5
LABOR DAY	GRANGERS DAY	RED CROSS DAY
2.16 Pace.....Purse \$500	2.20 Pace.....Purse \$500	Free for All.....Purse \$500
2.22 Trot.....Purse \$400	2.26 Trot.....Purse \$300	2.18 Pace.....Purse \$500
Colt Race.....Purse \$100	\$2.25 Pace.....Purse \$400	Draft Horse Trials

Blotted Stock	Free Vaudeville
Fruits and Vegetables	Farm Implements
Mammoth Midway	Balloon Ascension
Juvenile Contests	Grange Exhibits

Monday, Sept. 3	Tuesday, Sept. 4	Wednesday, Sept. 5
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2.16 Pace.....Purse \$500	2.20 Pace.....Purse \$500	Free for All.....Purse \$500
2.2		